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permission to *expiate* their crimes by their assiduous labours in to innocent and so hopeful work. *Bacon's Phys. Remarks.*

The odium which some men's rigour or remissness had contracted upon my government, I resolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this disease an humble, serious, hearty repentance is the only physick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [from *expiare*.]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can discover sin, but not remove,

Save by those shadowy *expiations* weak,

The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not serving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many offences of ignorance, passion and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an *expiation* and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 50.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices. *Hayw.*

EXPIATORY. *adj.* [from *expiare*.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice. *Hooker, b. v. f. 56.*

EXPIATION. *n. f.* [from *expiare*.] Robbery; the act of committing waste upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPIRATION. *n. f.* [from *expiare*.]

1. That act of respiration which thrusts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon inspiration; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in *expiration*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*. *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, in transiency and sudden *expiration*. *Deacy of Piety.*

Clofe air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger. *Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 866.*

5. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed.

To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The conclusion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,

You will return and sojourn with my sister,

Dismissing half your train, come there to me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

To EXPIRE. *v. a.* [from *expiare*, Latin.]

1. To breathe out.

To save his body from the scorching fire,

Which he from hellish entrails did *expire*. *Fairy Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inspiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

This chaff'd the boar; his nostrils flames *expire*,

And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. To exhale; to send out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To close; to conclude; to bring to an end.

When as time flying with wings swift,

Expired had the term that these two javels

Should render up a reck'ning of their travels. *Hubb. Tale.*

To EXPIRE. *v. n.*

1. To make an emission of the breath.

If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stoppt, it suddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the last.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,

To their first elements the souls retire. *Pope.*

3. To perish; to fall; to be destroyed.

All thy praise is vain,

Save what this verse, which never shall *expire*,

Shall to thee purchase. *Spenser.*

The dead man's knell,

Is there scarce aik'd, for whom; and good mens lives

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Expire before the flowers in their caps,

Dying ere they flicken. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

4. To fly out with a blast.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,

The linlocks touch, the pond'rous ball *expires*;

The vig'rous seaman every porthole plies,

And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before

This bond *expires*, I do expect return

Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakespeare.*

To EXPLAIN. *v. a.* [from *explare*, Latin.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original design, however we may *explain* it away.

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult passages to you. *Ayliffe's Paragon.*

Some *explain'd* the meaning quite away. *Gay.*

EXPLAINABLE. *adj.* [from *explare*.] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. v. c. 21.*

EXPLAINER. *n. f.* [from *explare*.] Expounder; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION. *n. f.* [from *explare*.]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLANATORY. *adj.* [from *explare*.] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes. *Swift.*

EXPLIATIVE. *n. f.* [from *explare*, Latin.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useful *explatives* to matter, but great ornaments of style. *Swift.*

Of the ear the open vowels tire,

While *explatives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope's Ess. on Critic.*

Another nicety is in relation to *explatives*, whether words or syllables, which are made use of purely to supply a vacancy: *as*, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may *explode* *did* and *does*. *Pope.*

EXPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Explainable; possible to be explained.

Many difficulties, scarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabric of human nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be *explicable*. *Boyle.*

To EXPLICATE. *v. a.* [from *explicare*, Latin.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food

For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which *explicates* the secret nature of this divine sacrament. *Taylor's Worby Communicant.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The last verse of his last satyr is not yet sufficiently *explicated*. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedcat.*

EXPLICATION. *n. f.* [from *explicare*.]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, first publishing, by way of testimony, the truth which from them the hath received, written in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of *explication*, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occasions. *Hooker, b. i.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main scope. *Aitkenbury.*

3. The sense given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the substance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many single *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

EXPLICATIVE. *adj.* [from *explicare*.] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject, as every mortal man is a son of Adam.

EXPLICATOR. *n. f.* [from *explicare*.] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. *adj.* [from *explicitus*, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obscure; not merely implied.

We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Preface.*

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to shew how

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how impossible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

EXPLICITLY. *adv.* [from *explicit*.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expiator, and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To EXPLODE. *v. a.* [from *explode*, Latin.]

1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open disdain or scorn.

Him old and young

Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands,

Had not a cloud defending snatch'd him thence

Unseen amid the throng. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

Thus was th' applause they meant,

Turn'd to *exploding* hiss, triumph to shame,

Cast on themselves from their own mouths. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Recommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Shall that man pass for a proficient in Christ's school, who would have been *exploded* in the school of Zeno or Epicurus. *South's Sermons.*

Provided that no word, which a society shall give a sanction to, be afterwards antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they shall find occasion for. *Swift's Letter to the Lord High Treasurer.*

2. To drive out with noise and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*

The maffy ball, and the brass tube unload. *Blackmore.*

EXPLORER. *n. f.* [from *explare*.] An hiffer; one who drives out any person or thing with open contempt.

EXPLICIT. *n. f.* [from *explicitus*, Latin, res *explicita*.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

Know'st thou not any whom corrupting gold

Would tempt into a close *exploit* of death? *Shak. Rich. III.*

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;

But mine it will, that no *exploit* have done. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

How shall I relate

To human sense th' invisible *exploits*

Of warring spirits? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's insulting heats;

Of which *exploits* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus dishonour

Your past *exploits*, and fully all your wars? *Addison's Cato.*

To EXPLORIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve.

He *exploited* great matters in his own person in Gallia, and by his son in Spain. *Camden's Remains.*

To EXPLORATE. *v. a.* [from *explare*, Latin.] To search out; to try by searching.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explore* their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 20.*

EXPLORATION. *n. f.* [from *explare*.] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* they should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Use may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern naturalists. *Boyle.*

EXPLORATOR. *n. f.* [from *explare*.] One who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. *adj.* [from *explare*.] Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE. *v. a.* [from *explare*, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that fight endur'd not, where he flood

Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,

And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to question, not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the rest of founder mind,

The fatal present to the flames design'd,

Or to the wat'ry deep; at least to bore

The hollow fides, and hidden frauds *explore*. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mighty Stagyrite first left the shore,

Spread all his sails, and durst the deeps *explore*;

He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,

Led by the light of the Meonian star. *Pope's Ess. on Crit.*

EXPLORIMENT. *n. f.* [from *explare*.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *exploriment* of many, could scarce find one. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.*

EXPOSITION. *n. f.* [from *explare*.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with strata of stone, or marble, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered; an event observable not only in this, but all other *explosions* whatever. *Woodward's Natural History.*

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In gunpowder the charcoal and fulphur easily take fire; and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, rushes out with *explosion*, after the manner that the vapour of water rushes out of an æolipile: the fulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *explosion*. *Newton's Opt.*

With *explosion* vast,

The thunder raises his tremendous voice. *Thomson.*

EXPLOSIVE. *adj.* [from *explare*.] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater. *Woodward's N. Hist.*

EXPONENT. *n. f.* [from *exponere*, Latin.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus fix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Also a rank of numbers in arithmetical progression, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progression, are called indices or exponents: and in this is founded the reason and demonstration of logarithms; for addition and subtraction of these exponents answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

EXPONENTIAL. *adj.* [from *exponent*.]

Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraical and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed. *Harris.*

To EXPORT. *v. a.* [from *exportare*, Latin.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint business for want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale so much in favour of English merchandize, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thousand. *Addison's Freeholder.*

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

EXPORT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

EXPORTATION. *n. f.* [from *exportare*.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of soil to produce necessaries, not only sufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

EXPORTER. *n. f.* [from *exportare*.] He that carries out commodities, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

Money which is weight, according to its denomination by the standard of the mint, will be that which will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less. *Locke.*

To EXPOSE. *v. a.* [from *exponere*, Latin. *exposere*, French.]

1. To lay open; to make liable to.

Take physick, pomp;

Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,